

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1838.

Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts.

We have received, by the politeness of Mr. COLMAN, the Commissioner of the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, his first report. It is an able document, containing about 140 pages. It includes the County of Essex, and contains a mass of valuable and interesting matter for the Farmer.

The plan of an Agricultural Survey was first introduced in England some years since. By it was developed, first, the actual state of Agriculture at the time the Survey was commenced; and second, a development of the Agricultural resources and capabilities of the country—where it could be improved in this part, or how it had been improved in that. The results in that country have been astonishing. By the fund of information which was obtained, her Agricultural interests at once took a prodigious start, and have now trebled her productions. It is with a country as it is with an individual.

The individual who wishes to prosper, or conduct his business with profit and success, must first know his resources and his powers. He must take an account of his stock, and ascertain what he is, and what he is not worth. He must look about him and learn what has been done to advantage and why it has been so done; or what has been done to disadvantage, and why it has been so done,—and he must from these facts lay down a system of operations which shall in all probability carry him forward to the final accomplishment of the object in view.

Until he does this, he cannot move forward with any confidence—neither can a government or a nation. There must be a knowledge of its present situation—a knowledge of its present wants—a knowledge of its present strength, and a knowledge of what it ought and can probably do.

To ascertain these things is the object of an Agricultural Survey.

This has been commenced by Massachusetts.—Mr. Colman is a person who had become favorably known to the Agricultural community, by his close observation—his exact experiments—his discriminating judgment—his love for truth, and his taste for Agricultural pursuits.

Thus far he has acquitted himself admirably.—We shall occasionally publish such extracts from the Report as we shall deem of importance to our readers,—indeed it is all important,—but such as may be more immediately interesting to them.

Southern Agriculturist.—Farmers' Register and Tanyah.

There are two publications, published monthly, one in Charleston, S. C., and the other in Petersburg, Va.—which do honor to the nation. We refer to the Southern Agriculturist, published by Mr. Miller and edited by B. R. Carroll, in Charleston; and the Farmers' Register, edited and published by E. Ruffin, of Petersburg. It is true they are devoted more particularly, as they ought to be, to the peculiar modes of culture demanded by a Southern climate; but there is, nevertheless, much

in them which is of general interest. If the people of the South are wise, they will cherish them, and read them, and practice their precepts,—and bring back their country to the delightful garden like state that we are told it was in times gone by. From what we can gather, that country has been much injured by cultivating one or two crops almost exclusively, viz. cotton and tobacco; and neglecting many others, which, if not attended with so much profit, are nevertheless absolutely necessary to the existence of a community.

Hence, when any fluctuation occurs in the market in regard to the two above named crops, that community are at once crippled and put in trouble; but we may be mistaken.

A writer in the last Southern Agriculturist recommends the cultivation of what, to us, is a new edible root. He calls it the Tanyah.

It seems to be a Southern vegetable; and the writer in comparing our Northern potato with it, says it is "a root, as good in comparison with the tanyah, as skimmed milk is to cream cheese."—Now if there is a root, growing wild upon the banks of their rivers, so much superior to our potatoes, we should like to know it. Who knows but that it might be made extensively useful to the world? Will Mr. Carroll tell us more about it in his next? Give us a history of this same tanyah,—its botanical name—its habits—the prospect of its becoming useful or not,—or whether his correspondent is dealing in moonshine. It may not be of any use to this section of the Union, but whatever of Nature's bounties are not yet made use of, that may be, and will in reality add to the comforts of life any where in the world, is of no small importance to every man.

Reports on the Grain Worm.

It will be recollected that the Kennebec County Ag. Society offered a premium upon the best Essay on the Grain Worm, to be given in by the first day of February next. Several communications have been received by them; but the Society at their annual meeting concluded to prolong the time for receiving them, we believe, to the first of May next. After which they will be examined and reported.

Officers to County Agricultural Societies.

Have the several County Agricultural Societies chosen their respective officers for this year? We presume they have; but they are very careful to keep the matter secret. We have been hoping to receive a document or two to publish in regard to them,—but there has none appeared as yet. Let us hear from you?

JOS. C. GREEN'S LEVER STRAW CUTTER.—Mr. Green, whose Straw Cutter we mentioned some two or three months ago, has left a couple of these machines at our office. For a cheap cutter they are very good. It consists of a single knife attached to a lever by which the straw is cut. It will operate as fast or faster than the old Dutch cutter formerly and still much in use. Any one wishing for a simple and cheap machine for this purpose, can be supplied by applying to the publisher.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Thoughts on the Grain Worm; and a New Theory respecting it.

MR. HOLMES:—We often seek where it is not to be found, both in regard to the business of this world, and what regards us in another. We farmers have probably done this in regard to the Grain Worm. We have expected to find an antidote which would rid the world of this scourge; but we have not yet found it, and probably never shall by any exertions of man. Divine Providence may however direct us to it, and we shall again be rid of that curse. I propose to state certain facts,—which are acknowledged to be so, or within my own observation,—and then my belief of a theory in respect to the Grain worm, and the reasoning which has led me to it. I will assume it as an acknowledged fact, that the Grain Worm comes from a fly, and that he does most damage, all other things being equal, on low land, high swamps and rivers, and in sheltered situations, and perhaps on sandy land, than he does on bleak high situations.

That it is but a short space of time that he does his mischief in. Very early or very late wheat has escaped altogether, while that which has been sowed at the usual time has been ruined, or nearly so.

I could find no damage done, nor hear of any after the warm rain that took place on the ninth day of August last,—when the worm by thousands, left the heads of wheat and took shelter in the ground. (1.)

That bald wheat was less injured than bearded; and it makes more flour to the bushel and whiter.

My theory is, that from some cause, the worm that has heretofore lived in the clover head, has multiplied; and the clover not being sufficient for them, they have gone to the wheat.

Now for the reasoning on which I found my belief; and here again I shall have to state facts as I understand them. On enquiry for clover seed, it has been stated that clover did not seed well this year—which was a fact. Few knew why. Children, who were in the habit of pulling out the blows or blossoms to get the sweet liquor or honey contained in them, found worms in them exactly in shape and size with these which are found in the wheat.

Now if you multiply them beyond the supply of clover feed, or hatch them later than the clover would feed them, viz. after the clover was cut or ripe, where must they go? Certainly where they have been, to the wheat that was ready in the proper state to receive them at the time they were in the right state to do the mischief. That there has been no new creation I infer from Holy writ.

In six days God made the heavens and earth, and all that in them is, &c. See also Exodus 20: 11.

Why this unnatural conduct of the clover worm? (for by that name it ought to be called,) and why this unusual multiplication? I answer, he has not multiplied more than other insects. The cut worm, for instance—the white worm with a red head that eats our grass roots, and even the grass-hopper.

They have been driven for the two years past, by their multiplication, from their usual haunts—from

the upland to the fresh meadow or lowlands by thousands.

The truth is, that ever since the winter of 1831 & 2, snows have come down early—laid on all winter, and consequently went off late in the spring, which has afforded all kinds of insects a noble shelter during the cold season of the year. If my reasoning is correct, where would they begin their ravages? Exactly where they did—in the mountainous part of the country, where there is much snow and it lays on long. Nigh the sea or on islands that never are covered with snow, there would be few or none of them; which is just according to experience. Open winters and warm Junes will destroy them, or hatch them too soon for wheat, and send them back to the clover. (2) Gentle reader, you must draw your own inferences.

The above is well meant, I know; and I hope it will be the means of causing more wheat to be sowed the present year. ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, March 15, 1838:

(1.) But tens of thousands remained as was proved when the wheat was thrashed. Ed.

(2.) The above theory is plausible, but must be received with caution. Small insects may resemble each other to the unaided eye, but when seen through a magnifying glass appear very differently. It is possible that the clover worm and the grain worm may be one and the same; and it is also possible that they are distinct species. Ed.

Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in Winthrop, dated Dixfield, December 28, 1837.

THE GRAIN WORM.

SAMUEL WOOD, Esq.—Your communication of October 13, was received in November—and I have delayed answering until the present time,—rather long delayed, I own,—but what I shall have to say may be worth as much now as it would have been a month ago.

You express much satisfaction with my description of the Grain Fly in a former communication; and you inform me that you took the liberty to hand it to the Editor of the Maine Farmer, and it appears he thought it worth publishing. This was certainly attaching more importance or worth to it than I dreamed of while writing it. I wrote in haste, and without the least expectation that it would ever meet the eye of the public. As you and the Editor have the balance of power, I shall submit without censuring you for the use you have made of it.

Not having a personal acquaintance with each other, you excuse yourself in writing me, on the ground that you learn I am an agricultural man who thinks; and you claim kindred in occupation if not in habits of thought. I make no pretensions to the appellation of Farmer, as it should be applied. Having a little land in possession, I have for six or eight years past devoted a portion of time and labor to its cultivation, (as auxiliary to other business, and to save the trouble and expense of going all the way to New-York to mill.) And I find not only work for my hands, but ample employment for the mind; and a necessity for more acquaintance than I possess with the sciences.

The Farmer, who deserves the appellation, should possess a knowledge of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, and many other sciences might be named. In fact, we ought and must have schools established to educate our sons with a view to make them (not clod hoppers) but scientific farmers. Our Legislators have taken one step towards bringing into action the energies of the farmer. Let them follow up the work thus begun—endow an institution established on proper principles, with the amount that will this year be paid in bounty on

wheat, and my word for it, figures will not calculate the benefit that may flow from it.

If agriculture is the foundation of all greatness and prosperity to a state or country, why not begin in legislating to make that foundation sure—permanent—and of sufficient dimensions to accommodate and support the superstructure. But I am digressing from the subject;—however, this digression will serve as a short specimen of my way of thinking at present; and if it is to your liking, you need make no apologies for writing to a stranger. We will now resume our subject.

Touching the Fly, you say that you are not satisfied with my remedy: viz. to wait for Him who sent them to drive them away. You are precisely of the same way of thinking that I was when they first attacked me; but perhaps when you have given them battle for three or four years, without gaining a single advantage, you may be disposed to invoke the same Aid that I have. The case you cite of vermin on your calves, I do not consider a parallel: for them you have a known remedy, and you would certainly be unwise not to use it. However, it is possible there may be a remedy found for the fly. I am not disposed to make a precipitate retreat or run from the enemy, so long as there is left a probable chance of defeating him; but I do feel as though we should as successfully battle the Black fly and Musketoe as we could the Grain Fly,—so far we should hope to exterminate them.

Your theory of the grubs being conveyed from ground by the growth of the grass,—or crawling up and forming the froth or spittle which is seen so frequently on the grass in spring, you will, I think be unable to establish by proof. Goldsmith describes an insect, which he classes with the Grasshopper, Cricket, &c., thus, "Body obtuse, the head large; four wings, and two small eyes. The frothy liquid in which it is enclosed, is exuded from the body; and in its first state of existence does not acquire the use of wings." This insect he names Cackow-spit or froth worm.

This is probably the insect that makes the spittle or froth to which you allude. The Grain Fly I think is altogether a different insect; and would probably be included in the order denominated by Linnaeus Diptera, and would be classed with such insects as are furnished with two wings only, such as flies, properly so called, Gnats, &c.—none of which are allowed to have any agency in producing the froth in question. If I should be correct in my conjecture, in sowing lime or ashes or ashes upon the froth or spittle with a view to destroy the Grain Worm, you would wholly miss your man.—Ashes or Lime sown upon the flies at the moment they are ready to take wing, might do them some mischief; and if I can find them in that state another summer, I shall powder their wings, and note the effect. I have no other hope in the efficacy of lime or ashes.

I have seen the fly which I observed, at work upon the heads of wheat coated with lime, with as much apparent satisfaction as it would upon those which had no lime about them; and I have also found as bright and healthy grubs in heads that were coated with lime when they first began to blossom, and remained coated until the grain hardened, as could be found in those to which no lime adhered.

Yours,

C. T. CHASE.

A Crop of Wheat in Maine.

MR. HOLMES:—By discovering a number of statements respecting wheat crops, in your valuable paper, I propose to say that a near neighbor of mine, Mr. Wm. B. SMITH, has raised from twelve

quarts sowing, ten and a half bushels of well cleaned wheat of first quality. Mr. Smith informed me that he had a small piece of land,—a sandy loam,—which he thought of planting to Indian corn—and prepared the ground accordingly; but the season appeared so unfavorable, that he concluded to sow it to wheat, and accordingly did.—He thinks he sowed at the rate of two bushels per acre; and it yielded at the rate of fifty-six bushels per acre—a handsome profit.

This shows what can be done in this barren land, (as many call it.) And we believe that the New-Yorkers or the Ohio boys cannot boast of a larger crop.—The wheat sown was the Bald Wheat, so called.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Skowhegan, March 5, 1838.

PEAT.

MR. JENKS: As Peat is so extensively diffused over our Island, and so much used as an article for fuel, I thought the few facts I have collected concerning it might not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers.

Peat is of vegetable origin, and is formed in cold, moist situations, where vegetables may be decomposed without putrefaction. Hence, in the torrid zone it is never found; but as we advance north it occurs, and on the borders of frigid regions, it is found in great abundance; a cold, humid atmosphere being peculiarly favorable to its generation.

Peat is composed of aquatic plants, such as reeds, rushes, etc., but a species of moss (*Sphagnum palustre*) is generally found more abundant than any of the former class; it having the property of sprouting, and continuing to grow, while its roots are decaying.

In some peat, (as is the case with our own,) plants are found with their organization so distinct, that we can even determine their species.—As is said in one of the Bridgewater Treatises, "that we may almost seize nature in the fact of making coal before the process is completed," so it may be said in regard to peat; from the rude fragments of undecomposed plants, we trace the process to perfectly formed peat, where a complete decomposition has taken place; and from thence we come to anthracite.

There is however, a striking difference between the periods in which the vegetable depositions that form anthracite and peat took place.

Geologists agree in assigning the epoch to be antediluvian, in which the vegetable deposits that form coal, were made; and they also conclude that the temperature of the earth was much higher than at present; for fossil ferns are found in coal formations, of the astonishing length of fifty feet, and other plants that bear the same ratio.—Now plants of this species in the torrid zone are found to approach this size at the present time; but coal is found in the temperate and frigid zones,—consequently, we are led to suppose that a higher temperature once existed in those regions.

But peat is of recent origin, as may be shown by the following facts. In Hatfield, England, as in many other places in Great Britain, Roman roads have been discovered eight feet below the peat; and their arms, axes, coins, etc., have been found in the same situation, showing that these peat-bogs have been formed since the invasion of Caesar. Nor can any traces of great forests, spoken of by this General in his Commentaries, be discovered, except by their fragments, which are found in peat. And De Luc has ascertained that the very positions of the forests spoken of by Caesar, viz: Hercynia, Semana, Ardennes, and others, are now occupied by peat bogs.

As orders were given by Servius and other Roman Emperors to destroy all the forests in the conquered provinces, it is evident why the remnants of these once majestic tracts are found imbedded in peat: for when they were prostrated, their trunks, limbs, and leaves would check a free drainage of the water falling from the atmosphere, and also prevent in some measure its evaporation. Consequently a decomposition of the foliage and branches of the trees would commence, aquatic plants would spring up, and decaying add to the mass which in time completely envelopes the pristine forests.

An occurrence of the recent formation of peat took place in Ross-shire, Eng. During a violent storm a forest was overthrown, and in fifty years the people dug peat, from a mass occasioned by this overthrow.

On examining some of the peat formations which are so extensively scattered over our island, we have observed large stumps, trunks and limbs of trees completely immured in peat. There seems to have been a deposition of shrubs, flags, and other plants, which we find but partially decomposed.

After this formation had taken place, forests sprang up, which have been cut down, probably within a century, and their fragments have aided in forming our peat-bogs, which are now discovered from one to fourteen feet in depth. Without doubt, most of our peat formations have taken place since the pristine forests were destroyed, and are comparatively of recent origin. We will further state what seems a curious, but is a well ascertained fact, that not only here, but wherever else peat is discovered, it is generally found to occupy the position of ancient forests. For, in most bogs, stumps and trunks of tree are found surrounded by peat, while their roots remain in their natural position, immured in clay, or some other soil.

In some countries, peat mosses are found of great extent. One mentioned by Dr. Boate on the Shannon, was 50 miles long; and Blavier speaks of one at the mouth of the Loire, more than fifty leagues in circumference.

The texture of peat is such that it absorbs large quantities of water, and it has often happened, when bogs were very much swollen, that they have burst and deluged the surrounding country with their contents. We are informed by Degner that the remains of ships, nautical instruments, and oars have been found in many of the Dutch mosses; and Gerard, in his history of the valley of Somme, mentions that in the lowest tier of that moss, a boat was found loaded with bricks, proving that these morasses were at one period, navigable lakes, and arms of the sea, as were also many on the Coast of Picardy Ireland and Friesland, from which soda and salt are procured.—The canoes, stone hatchets, and stone arrow heads found in peat in different parts of Great Britain, lead to similar conclusions.

One more fact in relation to peat is worthy of our notice. It is the preservation of animal substances which have been buried in it. A great many instances are recorded which go to prove this property; a few however, will only be mentioned.

"In June 1747, the body of a woman was found six feet deep, in a peat-moor in the isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire, England. The antique sandals on her feet afforded evidence of her having been buried for many ages; yet her nails, hair and skin are described as having shown hardly any marks of decay. In the Philosophical transactions, we find an example recorded of the bodies of two persons having been buried in moist peat, in Derbyshire, in 1674, about a yard deep, which were examined twenty-eight years and nine months afterwards,—the color of their skin was fair and natural, their flesh soft as that of persons newly dead."

At the battle of Solway, in the time of Henry VIII., (1542) when the Scotch army, commanded by Oliver Sinclair, was routed, an unfortunate troop of horse, driven by their fears, plunged into Solway morass, which instantly closed over them. The tale was traditional, but it is now authenticated; a man and horse in complete armor having been found by peat diggers, in the place where it was always supposed the event had happened.—The skeleton of each was well preserved, and the different parts of the armor easily distinguished.—Obs. on Picturesque Beauty.

This peculiar property in peat is probably owing to the acids, gums and resins, which issue from decayed vegetable matter; and it may partly arise from the charred state of some of the fragments, for it is well known "that charcoal is a powerful antiseptic."—*Nantucket Inquirer*.

Sheep and Calves.

The fore part of the winter it should be recollected is the trying time for these animals, for if they pass the first half of the winter in good heart and condition, they rarely fail of coming out well

in the spring, unless gross negligence produces a different result. The winter thus far has been of the most mild and open, ever known in this latitude; and where these and other animals have had ordinary care taken of them, they can hardly have failed of doing well. There is reason to fear, however, that these very favorable circumstances may in the end prove injurious to the flocks and herds of the farmer. If sheep and young stock, are allowed when the ground is bare of snow, to range at their leisure over the meadows and fields, without being properly fed at the barns, they will be found to fall very rapidly, and when cold weather comes they will be in a poor condition to resist its influence.

Unless there was at the commencement of winter a very heavy covering of grass on the fields, it is bad policy to allow animals to wander over them at all, while they are bare of snow; and nothing can be more injurious to grass, especially clover, than to have during the winter months, the crowns of the plants eaten off, as they frequently are by sheep or other stock. There is another injury too that results from having meadows or pastures trampled by cattle when the ground is unfrozen in the winter; and that is by the proaching of the soil, and the consequent exposure of multitudes of the roots of the grasses to frost and destruction. Let farmers then keep their stock about their barns unless the ground is frozen, and even then, if it is found their condition or appetite is failing.

Flocks of sheep should be frequently examined and the weak or failing ones placed by themselves that they may receive extra care and attention. Sheep are a profitable animal for the farmer, furnishing a double profit as it were; one arising from the fleece, carcase, and increase; and the other from the aid they afford in manuring fields for the reception of other crops. If, however, the loss, as is too frequently the case, is some eight or ten in the hundred during the season, it is evident the profit must be materially reduced. And this loss may in most cases be avoided by proper care and attention in separating the flocks, in feeding salt and roots, and in giving the weak and the lambs that additional care they require.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Siberian Wheat.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to the inquiries in the last Yankee Farmer, concerning the Siberian wheat, I would state that I have cultivated the Siberian (which is synonymous with Bald) wheat the three last seasons; and the last year my crop amounted to more than a hundred bushels. In my opinion, it is the best kind of wheat now in use in this section. 1st, because it requires a less quantity to seed an acre, five pecks being quantum sufficient for an acre of ground in good tilth. 2d, because it grows taller than bearded wheat which renders the labor of reaping less painful. 3d, because it is more agreeable work to take it up and bind it. 4th, because it shells out less through every process of harvesting. 5th, because it yields more bushels to the acre. And last, though not least, it yields more pounds of flour to the bushel, than most other kinds of wheat, and the quality of the flour is inferior to none. Objection—bald wheat is harder and tougher to thresh than other wheat. Perhaps it is; but with a good threshing machine, and a brisk horse, there will be no complaint.

Yankee Farmer.

[READER.]

Brief Remarks by a plain Farmer.

There is no calling, the proper management of which is more generally misunderstood than that of farming; while at the same time there is no business in which a man can engage, more dignified, that will insure as much real comfort and true independence, and afford greater certainty of profitable returns than agriculture. I admit that no man can by farming, whatever may be the price of agricultural produce, become suddenly rich. An idea of this kind should never enter the head of any farmer, but his gains are nevertheless, "sure and certain;" that is, if his affairs are promptly and judiciously managed. I hope, now that the dignity of the calling is acknowledged, and the certainty of profitable returns made manifest, that more attention will be paid by farmers to their true interests, and that instead of making their sons professional gentlemen, and sending them to our large towns and cities, to become

merchants and traders, (I say nothing of the thousands who are ruined by this course,) bring them up at home,—let them be well instructed both practically and theoretically in all that appertains to agricultural knowledge; let them be fully impressed with its importance: in a word let them be made practical Farmers, tillers of the soil,—men who are not above their calling, for it is one of which no man should be ashamed; their individual happiness will be promoted and the interests of the country advanced;—we shall not have so many lean doctors of medicine, briefless lawyers, or ruined merchants and tradesmen. I will now proceed to give a few observations which may possibly be of service to some of your readers. I wish to be understood as not laying claim to originality, but shall avail myself freely of the experience and advice of agricultural writers. In Sir JOHN SINCLAIR'S Code of Agriculture, published in Hartford in 1818, we have an interesting paper on the most

ESSENTIAL MEANS FOR CARRYING ON THE IMPROVEMENT AND CULTIVATION OF A FARM.

Industry, prudence and economy, are essential to insure success in any business whatever. A regular system is also indispensably necessary, and in none, more so, than in that of farming. Capital, to a sufficient amount is almost a very desirable object, though not so particularly requisite here where land is comparatively cheap as in the old country, England for instance, where the farmer pays annually in rents, onerous taxes, and odious tithes as much per acre, as he need here pay in this favored country for the land itself. Still, capital to a certain extent, in this country is not only desirable but even necessary; not merely for stocking a farm, but where there is any "deficiency in respect to this important particular, the farmer cannot derive sufficient profit from his exertions, for he may often be obliged to dispose of his crops at an under value, to procure ready money; or he may be prevented purchasing the articles he may require, though a favorable opportunity may present itself."* A disposition too general among farmers is that of taking large farms, without having the means of having them properly stocked, and thoroughly cultivated,—capital is too often, invested almost wholly in the land itself. This is a radical error. It makes many a person poor upon a large farm, who might live in comfort, and acquire property upon a small one.† Every tenant in order to be secure, must have a surplus on which to rest, beyond the ordinary expenses of labor, to meet any contingency which may occur. He who farms within his capital is thereby enabled to avail himself of any opportunity of purchasing to advantage; while he is not compelled, if the markets are low, to sell with loss. FRANKLIN has justly observed, that there is a difference of ten per cent between "Will you sell, and Will you buy?"—and it is want of attention to this well-founded axiom, that prevent the farmer from being empowered to wait for the question "Will you sell?" The farmer is a sturdy bargainer, but if his customers, be aware that a sale is absolutely necessary to the affairs of his competitor, the buyer is sure to carry his point. The credit, the show of a little capital, confers an advantage on the farmer in these contests and can alone put him upon a level with his antagonist.‡

Economy and prudence are essential to success. JUDGE PETERS, in his valuable "Notices to a young Farmer," published some years since by the Philadelphia Society, for Promoting Agriculture, says;—"Do not commence with erecting COSTLY BUILDINGS; but apply your time, efforts, and pecuniary means to your farm." Want of calculation in this respect has been the ruin of many.—If compelled to sell, a poor farm must be parted with at a low price, however magnificent and costly the buildings. A small farm well stocked, and convenient buildings,—who can, who would desire more! The subject of farm accounts will be taken up in my next, if you see fit to publish the present article.—With best wishes for the prosperity of your valuable Journal.

I remain your friend,

SAMUEL W. SMITH.

[Farmers' Cabinet.]

* Sinclair's Code, page 36.

† Ib. 37.

‡ Reports of Select Farms, Vol. 1, page 20.

LEGAL.

At the request of a large number of our new subscribers we publish to-day the duty of Referees which was published in our last vol.

In our next we shall commence the duty of Assessors and other town officers, and go through with them. We would suggest to those who may wish for information on any particular point, that we shall receive it as a favor if they will ask for it through their postmasters, as it is impossible for us to know what every body wants, or to think of every point on which information may be needed.

REFERENCES.

The Statute of Jan'y. 27, 1821—Chapter 78, p. 291—provides that any persons having a dispute upon any subject whatever, they may submit it to the determination of referees mutually chosen for that purpose. The person making the demand must make out a particular statement of his claim in writing under his hand, setting forth on what his claim is founded, and lodge the same with a Justice of the Peace who upon application of the parties shall make out an agreement to be annexed to the aforesaid demand and signed and acknowledged by the parties. The referees thus appointed shall make their report to the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in the County where the Justice lives at the time of making the agreement, which Court shall have cognizance thereof in the same way and manner and the same doings shall be had thereon as though the same had been made by referees appointed by a rule of the same Court. But the parties may agree that the determination of the referees shall be made known before being made to the said Court, and in such case the person found to be indebted may pay the amount to the persons or persons to whom it may be awarded, and thereby stop all further process on the subject.

Either of the referees appointed or agreed upon as aforesaid, is empowered to take the acknowledgment of the parties to the agreement to submit their dispute to the said referees. They are also empowered to have witnesses summoned before them, and to administer the necessary oaths or affirmation to all such witnesses as may come before them to testify.

FORM OF AGREEMENT OF SUBMISSION

Town of B—, in the County of K—, 183—

Know all men that J. T. and C. S. both of B. in said County, have agreed to submit the demand made by the said J. T. against the said C. S. which is hereto annexed, to the determination of E. L., G. H., and J. A., the report of whom, or a major part of whom being made to the next Court of Common Pleas to be held within and for the county of K.—Judgment thereon to be final; and if either of the parties shall neglect to appear before the referees after proper notice being given him of the time and place appointed by the referees for hearing the parties in this action the referees shall have power to proceed *ex parte*.

J. T.
C. S.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

K—, ss. —1838. Then the above named J. T. and C. S. personally appeared and acknowledged the above instrument by them signed to be their free act. Before me,

M. S., Justice of the Peace, or one of the referees as the case may be.

The award of the referees should be in the following form:

We the subscribers, referees, appointed by the foregoing rule, having duly notified the parties therein named, met them at the office of S—on — the — day of —, and having heard their several proofs, pleas and allegations, and ma-

turely considered the same, do award and determine in the premises, that the said C. S. is indebted to the said J. T. in the sum of — dollars and — cents, and that the said C. S. shall pay — dollars and — cents for cost of reference: all of which is respectfully submitted.

E. L.,
G. H., } Referees.
J. A., }

FORM OF OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED TO WITNESSES.

(Requiring him to hold up the right hand.)

You solemnly swear that the testimony you shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God.

FORM OF AFFIRMATION.

You solemnly swear that the testimony you shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. This you do under the pains and penalties of perjury.

After referees are appointed it is their business to notify the parties when and where they will meet to consider the subject and hear the parties.

The demand submitted by the claimant, which must be attached to the agreement to submit, must be signed by him or the whole proceedings will be erroneous and of no effect.

When a party defendant having a good defence at law, agrees to submit his case in the usual form to referees, he is considered as submitting all questions of law, as well as facts—unless he can produce proof to the contrary, and he cannot reject the decision of the referees on the ground that it is contrary to law.

When two persons submitted a question of betterments to referees who were to determine whether the tenant was by law entitled to betterments and if entitled, to what amount; and agreed to a written statement of facts; upon which the referees decided that the tenant was legally entitled to betterments to a certain amount; it was held by the Supreme Court that the question of law was definitely submitted to the referees, and that any mistake of law on their part was not open for examination, consequently the parties must abide by their decision.

After parties have once agreed to submit a case to referees, neither party can countermand the agreement, but must abide by it.

When the parties executed a bond agreeing to submit all dues, debts, and demands, heretofore subsisting between them, to referees, and on the same day one of them gave the other his promissory note payable in specific articles at a remote day;—it was held by the Court that the note was not within the terms of the submission it being by law given after the execution of the bond.

The fee allowed Justices for drawing a rule, and acknowledging the same, is *thirty cents*.

Education.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Comparative Merits of our New England System of Education.

MR. EDITOR—It was a remark of Gov. Everett, that "the wealth of Massachusetts always has been, and always will be, the mind of her children."

The same remark is applicable to New England—her true wealth always has been, and always will be, the mind of her youth. Of this fact, New England has always seemed to be conscious. From the establishment of her first settlements, she has directed her attention to free, primary schools, as an object of the first importance.

New England has known and felt, that her civil and religious institutions could not be sustained,

but, by a general diffusion of knowledge among all classes of her citizens. Accordingly, she has—(with the exception of Connecticut,*) adopted a general system of education, proffering to all, the means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the more common branches of instruction. A comparison of this system with others, adopted in other sections of our own country, and in some parts of Europe, with some of its advantages and disadvantages, will form the subject of the present article.

If we examine the Reports of the Middle States, with reference to the subject now under consideration, we shall find, with the exception of New-York, that education in these States is exceedingly low. New-York, it is true, is not behind New-England. By combining the Fund system,—which is a regular appropriation of her Legislature,—with the voluntary system of Taxation, she has probably advanced as rapidly in the cause of education, if not more so, as either of the other States in the Union.

In the year 1831, her whole numbers of children between the ages of 5 and 16, was 508,878.—On the following year, her whole number of children at school was 497,959—leaving only 13,919 who were not actually at school,—and even these, says the Report, "may be embraced between the ages 14 and 16, who had attended the schools, but who had left to follow secular pursuits."

In the three Middle States remaining, however, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, we find the prevalence of instruction exceedingly limited. In the county of Essex, New-Jersey,—a short distance from the city of New-York,—there were a few years since, 1200 children uneducated. There were also in the whole State 11,742 children without instruction, and 15,000 adults unable to read.

In Pennsylvania, the whole numbers of children between the ages of 5 and 15, in 1830, was 400,000. Of this number there were only 150,000 in the schools of the State—leaving 250,000 without the advantages of primary schools.

Delaware has of late adopted the excellent system of New-York. Heretofore, she has done but little. She now needs time only to demonstrate the good results of her present system.

Comparing now the New-England system of Education with the several systems of the four Middle States, and judging the importance of each by the general diffusion of knowledge which it promotes, we find, with one exception, that New-England takes the first rank.

Passing into the Western States, New-England rises still higher in the scale of comparison. In the State of Indiana, from a Report of 1834, there were nine townships containing nearly 9,000 children between the ages of 5 and 15. Of this number, not one ninth attended school; and even these, no longer than three months during each year. In the whole State, but one in six of its population were able to read; one in nine to write; one in sixteen to cypher; 1 in 100 who understand geography; and 1 in 145 who made a study of English grammar.

In Kentucky, which State, according to Dr. Beecher, is a fair specimen of all the Western States, with regard to education, there are but one fifth of the whole population instructed.

Illinois has 47,895 children to be instructed, but only 12,290 that are thus favored—about one in four; while Maine has one in four of her whole population at school.

In Louisiana, a Southern State, according to a Report of its Superintendent, there are 12,000 children between the ages of 5 and 15, who are unin-

* The schools of Connecticut are supported by the Fund system instead of taxation.

constructed. The same fact, with some slight variations, cannot be far from the truth, if applied to all the Southern States.

In view of the foregoing statements, we see at once the paramount importance of the New-England method of instruction, over other systems adopted in our country.

Let us now cross the Atlantic, and take a view of the state of education in some of the European countries. We shall judge the value of their systems of primary instruction, as in the case of our own, by the general diffusion of knowledge which they promote. And here we shall find that New-England loses nothing in comparison, except it be one of the States of Germany. I refer to Prussia. Some of these countries, it is true, give a general education to a greater number of their inhabitants than New-England. While, for example, New-England liberally educates 1 in 200 of her inhabitants, Scotland educates 1 in 683; England, probably, not far from 1 in 8 or 900; Saxony 1 in 11; Sweden and Denmark, about the same proportion as New-England.

In the general diffusion of elementary knowledge, however, Scotland educates but 1 in 10; England 1 in 12; Wales 1 in 20; and Sweden only 1 in 40;—while in France 4,000,000 of her children are untaught, and one half of her whole population is unable to read, write, or cypher. In regard to England, a writer in the "Edinburgh Review," endeavoring to show the fallacy of the statements which suppose that nearly all the children of England were educated, says, "In one county there were only 24,222 out of 41,017 who could read. In London also there were 150,000 children untaught. In a village of 1467 inhabitants, only 562 could read. Other villages of 1 or 2,000 have no school."—In Manchester, only 3,000 out of 250,000 children receive daily instruction. In view of facts like these, the "British and Foreign School Society" have felt compelled to say that England is yet *uneducated*."

Passing now to Prussia, we shall find that this German State has a system of education which is, if not superior to New-England. From a report of 1833, on the subject of education in this country, we learn, that with a population of 13,000,000, her whole number of children between the ages of 7 and 14 was 2,043,030, all of whom were reported as regular attendants of the primary schools. Her whole number of primary schools was 21,880. The whole numbers of teachers actually engaged in these schools, 24,919. Whole number of Seminaries for educating teachers 42. Whole number of pupils in these Seminaries 2000. Whole number of teachers annually sent forth from these Seminaries 8 or 900. Thus we see that a competent supply of teachers—trained for the work—are raised up to supply the vacancies of all other instructors.—These teachers are trained for employment. The advantages of such a training can scarcely be too highly appreciated.

According to the view which we have now taken of the state of education in our own country and Europe; and knowing, as we do its low state on the African Continent, we see that New-England, in the general diffusion of knowledge among their inhabitants, rank first in the world. If the questions were now proposed, which system of education, in these two countries is most desirable, necessity would compel us to give the preference to Prussia.

(To be continued.)

R. JACKSON'S LECTURES—NO. IV.

On the chemical nature and the method of examining soils, are subjects of momentous interest and importance to the whole of civilized society, as on it depends the "staff of life." Was the world

formed and then the soils poured out on the surface, or were they made from the disintegration of rocks? Any person who will take up a handful of soil and examine it, will be satisfied that it is made up of minute particles of rocks of different kinds. Suppose the earth you take, contains grains of Quartz, Mica and Felspar, you will know at once, that it was produced by the pulverization of granite. Perhaps the next earth you examine will be principally made up of Mica particles; the inference then will be, that it was produced by the decomposition of gneiss, or mica slate. The soil that is formed from sienite is chiefly felspar and hornblende with a little quartz, and is generally brown from the oxide of iron. Greenstone trap soil is warm, luxuriant and well adapted to the growth of potatoes. The soil made from unproductive limestone produces various colored soils, but is distinguishable from all others by its effervescence with the acids. Sandstone soils contain five grains of sand, and are colored by the oxide of iron. Greywacke gives a brown soil, full of small pebbles, and resembles the granite soils. Red porphyry is very difficult of decomposition, and the soil that results from it, is filled with small angular pieces be distinguished from each other, and the nature of the rocks from which they are derived can be determined.

The questions may arise, how are these soils distributed? Are their qualities dependant in any manner on their situation? It was shown in a former lecture that massive boulders and fragments of rock had been removed from their present beds and swept away immense distances, by diluvial waters. If such enormous rocks could be moved by this current, is it not natural to suppose that mere particles of matter would be carried away by its force. Facts establish this position, beyond a reasonable doubt, and show that all soils have been swept to the south from their native locations, and recent examinations in Massachusetts have demonstrated the same principle, and the lines of demarcation there are more distinct even than here. In the city of Portland, the earth is a detritus from granite and gneiss, while all the native rock is slate. This granite and gneiss are found in place at Westbrook and Brunswick, and the soils of Portland must have been washed from those places.

Geology maintains that the soils were deposited by degrees. A hill in Bangor gives evidence of this position, for the base is composed of stones as large as the fist, and they grow smaller towards the top, till you come to fine clayey earth. The deluge was sent over the face of the globe for a punishment of men, but it was a punishment mingled with mercy. The soils have been changed in location, the different kinds mixed together, and the whole improved in richness and fertility, thus blessing mankind invisibly, while it punishes visibly.

What are called alluvial soils, have been produced by freshets and the overflowing of water since the flood. These currents running among the rocks, wore off particles, carried them away, and finally, when the water is dried up, left them deposited on the surface of the earth in shape of soil. the richest of these soils are those which contain decayed vegetables.

A part of a piece of corn on the farm of Moses Emery of Saco, last season, produced at the rate of 80 bushels to the acre, and in other parts the corn was weak and sickly, and amounted to almost nothing.—What was the cause of this difference? Both parts were connected together—had been dressed alike—cultivated alike, but in one the soil was two feet deep, before you came to the clay, and in the other four. Which bore the best corn? Many would suppose the deepest, but it is not the case, it is the most shallow. Why? Because in the soils four feet deep, all the strength and essence of the manure, sinks so low as to be beyond the reach of the roots and consequently is able to do it no good. In the shallow soil the case is reversed. In Lebanon the earth is a sandy plain and is immediately into the sand, leaves the surface dry, and the country is barren and desolate. Few can get a living at farming. They toil and sweat all most for nought. This land was once covered by a growth of pine trees, which ought never to have been removed, since they prevent in some meas-

ure the water and manure from sinking so deep as to be of no avail.

Observe the farmer on a tough, clay soil. He ploughs his ground and harrows it, ready for the reception of seed. Then there comes a rain, turns the light surface into paste, a hot sun comes out and bakes it so hard that no seed could force its way through the crust. Such soils ought to be broken up their texture torn in pieces, and other materials mixed with them. Often these same pieces of land are surrounded by hills, which mixed with the clay, would make a pliant and fertile soil. Bangor would be an excellent locality for experiments of this kind; the soil is tough, blue and yellow clay, and sand hills in abundance stand near by. The expenditure would probably be doubly repaid, by the increase of production. After carting sand on clay soil, it should be ploughed and harrowed thoroughly, in order to mix the two ingredients in a proper manner.

To examine the chemical composition of soils minutely, requires a very perfect knowledge of chemistry, but a few simple principles of that science will be of vast utility to the agriculturalist. From the mineral ingredients of a soil, you can learn something of the chemical, but when they contain other matter, you must resort to analysis. All the rare and curious minerals in the world, yet discovered, have been delicately and accurately analysed and the results recorded and published, but unfortunately no such thing has been done for the soils. Sir Humphrey Davy was called upon by an Agricultural Society in England, to deliver a course of lectures on the subject of soils, and the book, in which he has published those lectures, contains all that the farmer knows or can know from books on a topic of vital interest to his occupation. But this is so very imperfect, that it cannot be relied on.—In his analysis of soil he acknowledges a variation of 5 to 10 per cent., in soil of the same quality, but it is a well established fact that there is only one or two per cent. difference between some rich soils and some poor ones, and hence every one will perceive that his calculations are of no practical value. There are, however, many useful hints in that work, which may render it worth the perusal. We shall soon have a better work on that subject, for most of the States in the Union are engaged in geological surveys, analysing soils and recording their results, and a compilation of these important data will undoubtedly ere long be published to the world. When that is the case, it is to be hoped, that farmers will study and endeavor to apply scientific principles to their practice. Look at France—in three years her crops have more than doubled, in consequence of adopting this course, and now she is able to supply us with bread. But the farmers declare that this scientific knowledge, or theoretical farming is all moonshine. They have had a piece of poor soil,—have read in books or papers how others tried experiments to great advantage, they have applied the same to their case, and instead of making it rich and fertile, it was worse than before, therefore these experiments are all humbug. But the grand difficulty was, they did not know the nature of the soil they wished to improve, nor the nature of the substance by which they attempted to improve it. How then could it be expected that such a blind attempt would succeed? They must learn the chemical composition of earth—ascertain precisely what it wants to render it productive, and then they can apply the remedy with skill and advantage, and not till then.

Our young farmers, who are as intelligent as any class of persons in the community, should take hold of this enterprise and give it life and energy. They, it is, who are most deeply vitally interested in the improvement of the earth and they learn chemistry? If they take up our common books on the subject, they are met at the outset with a nomenclature—a long list of hard names as blind as Egyptian hieroglyphics, and formidable enough to dishearten the most resolute. We must have Agricultural Colleges, where all such studies can be explained, simplified and illustrated. They need not be separate from the classical, but so arranged that the same professors in part, can officiate in both, and the students of the one, can reap the advantages of the other. There can be no doubt but such institutions would be triumphantly supported; the farmers are too wise to overlook such privileges.—But what should be taught and

studied in such Colleges? All those branches which have a bearing on agriculture, viz: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Geology, Mathematics, Surveying and Engineering. There should be as much as one such College in each State, and primary and preparatory schools, of the same character, should be established in every section of the country. New York has taken this subject in hand, and probably, in two or three years, she will have carried it into successful operation. Philadelphia has applied to the Legislature for the establishment of a school in that city for the arts and agriculture. It is a disgrace to America that she is inferior to Europe in this respect. If then we wish to supply ourselves with bread and compete with foreign productions, we must improve our soil by all the means in our power. The best soil is composed of silex, alumina, carbonate of lime or limestone, oxide of iron, and a little potash. The first question then to be determined is, what is wanting in a particular soil, and knowing that, it is easy to supply the deficiency. The calcareous soils can be improved by gypsum, which has been tried with great advantage in Oxford County and at Houlton.

In order to ascertain the amount of vegetable matter in any soil weigh out a portion, heat it by the Argand lamp or otherwise, and then weigh it again, and the loss in weight, will be the amount of vegetable matter. After the soil has gone through this operation, it is prepared for Chemical analysis.

The amount of lime in a soil is important to the growth of wheat. This can sometimes be detected by pouring muriatic acid on the soil, as you take it from the ground; but this method is not very accurate, for unless the soil contains a large quantity of lime there will be no effervescence. A more delicate test is to mix it with water, filter it through paper and then take the liquid and pour in a little oxalate of Ammonia, and if it becomes cloudy and opaque, it is positive evidence that there is lime and "vice versa." (Dr. J. here exhibited several interesting experiments in the analysis of soils, an adequate idea of which cannot be communicated by words—they must have been seen, to be appreciated.)

Limestones are found all over the State of Maine. That found at Buckfield contains 51 per cent. of pure Carbonate of lime;—at Winthrop 53;—at Hallowell 58;—at Newfield, in one quarry 74, in another 81;—Bluehill 62;—Paris 69;—Whitfield 82;—Union 95.—Marl which is sometimes wrought for the purpose of obtaining lime, contains only 10 or 12 per cent. of the pure carbonate. In order to use the excellent limestone of Maine to improve the soil, all that is necessary is to heap it up in the field, and burn it and then let it "air slack." To produce Compost from peat, spread a layer of peat, then a layer of Animal matter, manure for instance and then a layer of lime and so on in regular succession. This in a short time will warm and ferment making an excellent manure. Farmers should never suffer their land to run out or lie fallow. Land once run out, will probably never become so strong and healthy again.—By rotation in Crops, by a mixture of Soils on chemical principles and by the application of manure, all the evils of exhaustion may be avoided and the fertility of the soil increased every year.

The plants that grow from the earth absorb Carbonic Acid from air, and give out oxygen gas; while animals on the other hand absorb oxygen and give out the Carbonic Acid. The animal world corrupts, and the vegetable purifies the atmosphere. The very Carbonic Acid gas, we exhale every hour, may the next hour be transformed into wood, and when we set that wood on fire, we may be burning our own breath! but what becomes of wood when burnt? is it annihilated? No: not one particle of matter has ever been destroyed, since creation's dawn, or ever will be.—It may change its form ten thousand times, but it cannot be annihilated, it will still exist, still be imperishable.—when wood is burnt it is decomposed, resolved to its original elements, and the very gases, that rise from the fire, are food for the growth of other wood; the very smoke that ascends from the chimney to-day to-morrow will be giving life and energy to the giants of the forest. This is one of those grand rounds of nature, that strike every mind with awe and wonder; that stamp design on

creation in characters as luminous and indelible as the Sun in the heavens. The visible world is all one extensive discipline and before his vision on every tree; in every tree; in the heavens and under our feet of their Creator which the creature could never have this crust bee of the earth's perspective? A question?—for opportunity to Cause?

WHEAT raised in a Bounty

Argyle,	10,200 1-2	132,23
Atkinson,	1,737 3-4	188,41
Bangor,	2,421	882,13
Barnard,	12,058	188,52
Brewer,	2,413 1-2	51,58
Brownville,	619	395,98
Bradford,	5,573 3-4	472,24
Burlington,	6,521 1-4	366,40
Carmel,	4,964 1-2	34,27
Charleston,	466 1-4	443,57
Corinna,	5,664	60,67
Corinth,	837 1-2	148,96
Chester,	1,870	40,62
Dexter,	557	45,66
Dixmont,	561	130,64
Dover,	1,696	130,57
Glenburn,	1,749	575,00
Etna,	8,450	256,11
Exeter,	3,432	303,05
Eddington,	4,213	4,93
Enfield,	55 1-2	100,19
Foxcroft,	1,323 1-4	327,64
Garland,	4,514	97,46
Guilford,	1,304 3-4	376,01
Greenbush,	5,040 1-2	379,18
Hampden,	5,173	122,24
Howland,	1,743 1-2	195,79
Hermion,	2,339 3-4	338,58
Huntressville,	4,529 3-4	78,59
Kirkland,	1,070	761,12
Kilmarnock,	10,792	552,95
LaGrange,	7,817 1-4	625,31
Lee,	9,429 1-4	256,45
Levant,	3,704 1-4	
Lincoln,		
Milford,		
Milton,		
Milo,		
Maxfield,		
Newburg,		
Newport,		
Orono,		
Orrington,		
Plymouth,		
Passadumkeag,		
Sangerville,		
Sebec,		
Springfield,		
Stetson,		

202,717 \$14,748,45

The palm for wheat raising should not be given to the town that produces the most; but to the town that raises the most in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. We find that China and Farmington,—the towns which produce the largest crops,—average only a fraction over four and a half bushels to each inhabitant; while several towns in their own County, and more than half the towns in Penobscot County, exceeded this proportion. The towns which take the lead in Kennebec County, are Albion and Temple;—the former being but a shadow ahead of the latter. They exceed six bushels and twenty-one quarts to each in-

habitant. No other town in this County comes up to six bushels.

TIGHT BOU

and index will be furnished—making a neat volume of over four hundred pages. We shall be pleased to receive and transmit the names of any that may wish to subscribe for it. S.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"F." on making soap, next week.

"A lover of Justice" has been misled; but shall have his turn.

"E. F." shall also appear shortly.

"An Address delivered before the Teachers' Association of Bowdoin College" is received, and shall be noticed soon.

"E. G. B." has been received.

The Governor and Council have ordered an election in Oxford District for Representative in Congress, to be held on Monday the thirtieth day of April next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Timothy J. Carter. The returns to be made to the Secretary of State before the 23d of May.—Kennebec Journal.

The State of PENNSYLVANIA has disbursed for the construction of Canals and Rail-roads, twenty-two million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars. In the last year these works brought a nett revenue of near five per cent. on the cost.—Pittsburgh Visitor.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT FROM GUNPOWDER.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, a dreadful accident from gunpowder happened in Jersey City, at a house in Bergen Street, occupied by a number of Irish families. Attached to the rear of the house was a rough addition, used as a sleeping apartment by one of the families named Mooney, in which lodged a daughter of Mooney, about 10 years old, with a young woman of 18 or 20. In the room with the bed was a chest containing bed clothes, &c; and in it was a keg which contained about 28 pounds of powder. For the purpose of getting more bed clothes, it was supposed, at the above hour, the little girl left the bed, went to the chest with a lighted candle, from the wick of which, it is supposed, a spark fell on to the powder and ignited it, and the whole exploded. The unfortunate little author of the calamity was killed on the spot, and the young woman who lodged with her was so dreadfully burnt that her life is in jeopardy. The shed was blown

to atoms, all the doors and windows of the lower part of the house were blown out, and a bed which stood near the door of the shed, in the front

linda, Wheatland, arrived at New York on Saturday with Buenos Ayres dates into January. We have been

on the 2nd Chili to the distance as fol-

been conclu- government erates, which November. the Chilians the Peru-Bon- nity for ex- lions of dol- ain to guar- eaty. the Confede- ment, but it of Chili.— ag.

ities on the is prelima- res through tine forces n and Salta, been notified It was not nces would leredia had presented as

continues to its final attempts had livers to en- ffect. Gen. was at the th banks of y occupies

DIED.

In this town, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Deborah Atkins aged 32. By the death of this amiable woman, for such she truly was, a kind husband has been bereft of an affectionate and confiding wife, and five small children have thus early been deprived of the counsel and care of the best of mothers. May the God of all comfort and grace be to them a peculiar support; and sustain them by that consoling faith which so eminently sustained the deceased in the last moments of her illness. Mrs. Atkins died of consumption.—*Banner*.

In South Berwick, Mr. Robert Warren, aged 39; Mehitable, wife of Mr. John Hubbard of North Berwick, aged 43.

In Kennebunk-port, 20th inst. Mrs. Hannah wife of Mr. Joseph Adams, aged 31.

In Wayne, Col. Nathaniel Fairbanks, a soldier of the Revolution, aged about 85.

In Mount Vernen, March 11th, Mr. Joseph Smith, aged about 56 years.

Fresh Garden Seeds

At Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally, and to his friends and customers in particular, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of *Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds*, which has been selected with much care from the most experienced Growers of seeds in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York; that many rare and valuable new varieties have been added, which makes his assortment more extensive than can be found in any other seed store in the State, and that he is frequently corresponding with Messrs. Hovey, Boston, Mr. Belden, Connecticut, and Messrs. Princes of Flushing near New York, which enables him to procure at short notice any variety or quantity of seeds which he may not have. They are put up as usual in papers with short printed directions, for their culture and use, marked 6 1-4 cents, and 12 1-2 cents, and packed in boxes containing from \$5 to \$10 worth. 33 1-3 per cent. discount from the marks will be made to those who wish to buy to sell again with the privilege of returning the unsold seeds; and 40 per cent. discount will be made to all those who will pay for the whole amount of seeds received on or before the first day of Sept. next.

All orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March 30, 1838.

33c

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

To whom it may Concern—Notice is hereby given that Abner M. Stinson of Richmond, has assigned to us the subscribers, all his estate, real, personal and mixed, including all demands of every description, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, by deed of assignment, Executed and delivered the 10th day of March, A. D. 1838.—Said deed of assignment is deposited with Samuel Dinslow, and kept at his dwelling house in Richmond, where any and all the creditors of the said Stinson are hereby notified to call and become parties thereto, according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL DINSLOW, } Assignees.
JAMES W. GRANT, }

Richmond, March 10, 1838.

3w-6-pd.

OXEN AND BULL.

The subscribers have for sale a yoke of working oxen, in prime order, that girth over seven feet. And a bull of the most approved breed, one year old last month, which took the premium at the Cattle Show of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, last fall.

For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. HAINS or JOHN HEWETT.

Hallowell, March 14, 1838.

BEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, March, 1838.

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OUND

within forty rods' distance of the scene of conflagration were not awaked. At precisely 12 o'clock the writer of this was alarmed by one of his neighbors—told that a fire was raging in the neighborhood—and that the buildings we occupied were in danger of being burnt down. We instantly sprung from our bed—dressed—and hastened to the door (our windows were darkened) and sure enough our dwelling was in danger, for burning shingles were falling all around it nearly as thick and fast as hail stones ever fell. Two young gentlemen, who boarded in our family, were not awaked by the ringing of the Bell and, with ourself, were not broken of their rest till four of our neighbor's building were nearly consumed—*Eastern Baptist*.

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The war between this province and Peru, appears to continue the same, reports are constantly flying about, but no confidence can be placed in them.

The Banda Oriental still continues in an unsettled state, at present it appears that Don Fructuoso Rivere, (the ex-President and Revolutionist) has the advantage of Don Manuel Oribe, (the President) both armies, however, are small, consisting of about 1500 men each; the last battle was fought at Durazno, about 90 leagues from Monte Video, when about 400 men were killed on both sides; the government troops claiming the victory, Don Fructuoso, however, being the best general out maneuvered Orebe, so that he now has the advantage, being between him and the city, consequently all Orebe's Chasques are cut off, and the Government are kept in darkness on the movements of either army, therefore I am in hopes matters will soon be brought to a crisis, and until then, business cannot revive, which is now in a most miserable state, as you may observe from the great number of vessels in port, not more than half of which will be able to obtain full freights.

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In Winthrop, by Rev. John Allen, Mr. Isaac Rich 2d, of Harpswell, to Miss Betsey Dexter, of W.

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In Kennebunk-port, Capt. Chales Thompson, to Miss Susan D. Lord.

studied in such Colleges? All those branches which have a bearing on agriculture, viz: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Geology, Mathematics, Surveying and Engineering. There should be as much as one such College in each State, and primary and preparatory schools, of the same character, should be established in every section of the country. New York has taken this subject in hand, and probably, in two or three years, she will have carried it into successful operation. Philadelphia has applied to the Legislature for the establishment of a school in that city for the arts and agriculture. It is a disgrace to America that she is inferior to Europe in this respect. If then we wish to supply ourselves with bread and compete with foreign productions, we must improve our soil by all the means in our power. The best soil is composed of siliceous, alumina, carbonate of lime or limestone, oxide of iron, and a little potash. The first question then to be determined is, what is wanting in a particular soil, and knowing that, it is easy to supply the deficiency. The calcareous soils can be improved by gypsum, which has been tried with great advantage in Oxford County and at Houlton.

In order to ascertain the amount of vegetable matter in any soil weigh out a portion, heat it by the Argand lamp or otherwise, and then weigh it again, and the loss in weight, will be the amount of vegetable matter. After the soil has gone through this operation, it is prepared for Chemical analysis.

The amount of lime in a soil is important to the growth of wheat. This can sometimes be detected by pouring muriatic acid on the soil, as you take it from the ground; but this method is not very accurate, for unless the soil contains a large quantity of lime there will be no effervescence. A more delicate test is to mix it with water, filter it through paper and then take the liquid and pour in a little oxalate of Ammonia, and if it becomes cloudy and opaque, it is positive evidence that there is lime and "vice versa." (Dr. J. here exhibited several interesting experiments in the analysis of soils, an adequate idea of which cannot be communicated by words—they must have been seen, to be appreciated.)

Limestones are found all over the State of Maine. That found at Buckfield contains 51 per cent. of pure Carbonate of lime;—at Winthrop 53;—at Hallowell 58;—at Newfield, in one quarry 74, in another 81;—Bluehill 62;—Paris 69;—Whitefield 82;—Union 95.—Marl which is sometimes wrought for the purpose of obtaining lime, contains only 10 or 12 per cent. of the pure carbonate. In order to use the excellent limestone of Maine to improve the soil, all that is necessary is to heap it up in the field, and burn it and then let it "air slack." To produce Compost from peat, spread a layer of peat, then a layer of Animal matter, manure for instance and then a layer of lime and so on in regular succession. This in a short time will warm and ferment making an excellent manure. Farmers should never suffer their land to run out or lie fallow. Land once run out, will probably never become so strong and healthy again.—By rotation in Crops, by a mixture of Soils on chemical principles and by the application of manure, all the evils of exhaustion may be avoided and the fertility of the soil increased every year.

The plants that grow from the earth absorb Carbonic Acid from air, and give out oxygen gas; while animals on the other hand absorb oxygen and give out the Carbonic Acid. The animal world corrupts, and the vegetable purifies the atmosphere. The very Carbonic Acid gas, we exhale every hour, may the next hour be transformed into wood, and when we set that wood on fire, we may be burning our own breath! but what becomes of wood when burnt? is it annihilated? No: not one particle of matter has ever been destroyed, since creation's dawn, or ever will be.—It may change its form ten thousand times, but it cannot be annihilated, it will still exist, still be imperishable.—when wood is burnt it is decomposed, resolved to its original elements, and the very gases, that rise from the fire, are food for the growth of other wood; the very smoke that ascends from the chimney to-day to-morrow will be giving life and energy to the giants of the forest. This is one of those grand rounds of nature, that strike every mind with awe and wonder; that stamp design on

creation in characters as luminous and indelible as the Sun in the heavens. The visible world is all one extensive theatre, on which man is to exercise, discipline and expand his faculties; it lies open before his vision like a book; a "sermon is written on every Stone;" instruction is stamped on every tree; religion breathes from every flower; the heavens are arched over our heads, the earth is under our feet, both teeming with the benevolence of their Creator.—Why were not all the strata of which the crust of this globe is composed, left in their horizontal position, so that the human eye could never have penetrated but one? why has this crust been rent asunder and the very bowels of the earth poured out on the surface for our inspection? Are not these things for our instruction?—for our improvement? to give us an opportunity to read them back to their Great First Cause?

Summary.

WHEAT raised in Penobscot County, on which a Bounty has been paid by the State.

	Bushels.	Bounty.
Argyle,	240 3-4	\$18.44
Atkinson,	5,168	359.68
Bangor,	3,912	285.07
Barnard,	444	36.35
Brewer,	3,276	250.19
Brownville,	3,251 1-4	234.27
Bradford,	4,943 1-2	374.03
Burlington,	2,105 1-2	142.11
Carmel,	1,889 1-4	141.36
Charleston,	7,641 1-2	556.79
Corrinna,	8,863 3-4	659.76
Corinth,	9,017	645.80
Chester,	965	69.90
Dexter,	6,986 3-4	517.58
Dixmont,	9,032 1-2	649.40
Dover,	10,289 1-2	739.67
Glenburn,	1,737 3-4	132.23
Etna,	2,421	188.41
Exeter,	12,058	882.13
Eddington,	2,413 1-2	188.52
Enfield,	619	51.58
Foxcroft,	5,573 3-4	395.98
Garland,	6,521 1-4	472.24
Guilford,	4,964 1-2	366.40
Greenbush,	466 1-4	34.27
Hampden,	5,664	443.57
Howland,	837 1-2	60.67
Hermion,	1,870	148.96
Huntressville,	557	40.62
Kirkland,	561	45.66
Kilmarnock,	1,696	130.64
LaGrange,	1,749	130.57
Lee,	8,450	575.00
Levant,	3,432	256.11
Lincoln,	4,213	303.05
Milford,	55 1-2	4.93
Milton,	1,323 1-4	100.19
Milo,	4,514	327.64
Maxfield,	1,304 3-4	97.46
Newburg,	5,040 1-2	376.01
Newport,	5,173	379.18
Orono,	1,743 1-2	122.24
Orrington,	2,339 3-4	195.79
Plymouth,	4,529 3-4	338.58
Passadumkeag,	1,070	78.59
Sangerville,	10,792	761.12
Sebec,	7,817 1-4	552.95
Springfield,	9,429 1-4	625.31
Stetson,	3,704 1-4	256.45
	202,717	\$14,748.45

The palm for wheat raising should not be given to the town that produces the most; but to the town that raises the most in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. We find that China and Farmington,—the towns which produce the largest crops,—average only a fraction over four and a half bushels to each inhabitant; while several towns in their own County, and more than half the towns in Penobscot County, exceeded this proportion. The towns which take the lead in Kennebec County, are Albion and Temple;—the former being but a shadow ahead of the latter. They exceed six bushels and twenty-one quarts to each in-

habitant. No other town in this County comes up to six bushels.

The towns of Springfield, in the County of Penobscot, raised TWENTY-THREE bushels and twenty-one quarts to every inhabitant. The town of Lee, fifteen bushels and twenty-two quarts. Atkinson, nine and a half bushels. Stetson, nearly eight and a half. Sebec, seven and three pecks. Burlington, seven and half. Corinth, seven and one peck.—Garland, a fraction short of seven;—and the following towns over six; Brownville, Bradford, Charleston, Dixmont, Dover, Exeter, Foxcroft, Guilford, LaGrange and Maxfield;—and many other towns have come nearly up to six. We have not time to cast any towns in Somerset,—and consequently cannot yet tell where the palm of excellence will rest.

An additional Resolve was passed by the Legislature, embracing accounts from some towns which were not presented in season to come into the first—which we have added to those towns. Consequently the total will not agree with the account heretofore published. S.

THE PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT.—Since the demise of the "Orion" we consider this the best literary paper upon our exchange list. We hope that its patrons will be attentive to the request of its Editor to pay up, that it may be continued with encouraging prospects.

The Transcript is edited and published by Charles P. Hsley at Portland, on good paper, in a quarto form, at two dollars a year, payable in advance. At the close of the volume a title page and index will be furnished—making a neat volume of over four hundred pages. We shall be pleased to receive and transmit the names of any that may wish to subscribe for it. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"F." on making soap, next week.

"A lover of Justice" has been misled; but shall have his turn.

"E. F." shall also appear shortly.

"An Address delivered before the Teachers' Association of Bowdoin College" is received, and shall be noticed soon.

"E. G. B." has been received.

The Governor and Council have ordered an election in Oxford District for Representative in Congress, to be held on Monday the *thirtieth day of April* next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Timothy J. Carter. The returns to be made to the Secretary of State before the 23d of May.—Kennebec Journal.

The State of PENNSYLVANIA has disbursed for the construction of Canals and Rail-roads, twenty-two million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars. In the last year these works brought a nett revenue of near five per cent. on the cost.—Pittsburgh Visitor.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT FROM GUNPOWDER.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, a dreadful accident from gunpowder happened in Jersey City, at a house in Bergen Street, occupied by a number of Irish families. Attached to the rear of the house was a rough addition, used as a sleeping apartment by one of the families named Mooney, in which lodged a daughter of Mooney, about 10 years old, with a young woman of 18 or 20. In the room with the bed was a chest containing bed clothes, &c; and in it was a keg which contained about 28 pounds of powder. For the purpose of getting more bed clothes, it was supposed, at the above hour, the little girl left the bed, went to the chest with a lighted candle, from the wick of which, it is supposed, a spark fell on the powder and ignited it, and the whole exploded. The unfortunate little author of the calamity was killed on the spot, and the young woman who lodged with her was so dreadfully hurt that her life is in jeopardy. The shed was blown

to atoms, all the doors and windows of the lower part of the house were blown out, and a bed which stood near the door of the shed, in the front room, and in which a woman and a child were sleeping, was, with its inmates, blown directly through one of the windows, and lodged in the street, without injury to the sleepers. The stairs to the upper part of the house were also blown away, and every part of the building, which was of wood, was much shattered. Fortunately, however, though as many as twenty were at the time in bed in the house, the two girls were the only ones who were seriously hurt.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Steamboat from England.—The steam ship *Sirius*, of 700 tons and 320 horse power, Lieut. Richard Roberst, R. N. Commander, is advertised to leave London on the 28th inst. and Cork on the 2d of April, for New York. She is expected to make the passage in fifteen days. She is six months old, and has proved herself a superior and swift vessel. She is chartered by the British and American Steam Navigation Company of London, to anticipate the completion of the Steam ship *Royal Victoria*, which is now building. The fare for cabin passengers is \$140, and for the second cabin \$80.—*Evening Advertiser.*

FIRE IN FAYETTE.—On Friday night the 16th inst. three mechanic shops and one barn belonging to Eld. James Smith, a Methodist minister of Fayette were destroyed by fire. The shops contained much valuable property, chiefly in the form of unfinished wagons, and the barn about two tons of hay, which was consumed. The loss is estimated at from \$800 to \$1000. No insurance.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Smith about a quarter before eleven o'clock, bursting forth from one of the shops. He called his hired man—soon the Bell of the Baptist meeting house was rung, which was heard at a distance of more than five miles in the town of Livermore—and yet remarkable as it may seem several neighbors who lived within forty rods' distance of the scene of conflagration were not awaked. At precisely 12 o'clock the writer of this was alarmed by one of his neighbors—told that a fire was raging in the neighborhood—and that the buildings we occupied were in danger of being burnt down. We instantly sprung from our bed—dressed—and hastened to the door (our windows were darkened) and sure enough our dwelling was in danger, for burning shingles were falling all around it nearly as thick and fast as hail stones ever fell. Two young gentlemen, who boarded in our family, were not awaked by the ringing of the Bell and, with ourselves, were not broken of their rest till four of our neighbor's building were nearly consumed.—*Eastern Baptist.*

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LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES. The brig O-

linda, Wheatland, arrived at New York on Saturday with Buenos Ayres dates into January. We have been favoured with the following memorandum of news.

An express arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 2nd of January bringing information from Chili to the 18th of December, which was in substance as follows:—

A preliminary treaty of peace had been concluded between the commissioners of the government of Chili, and the Peru-Bolivian confederates, which was signed at Pancarpata on the 17th November. The principal stipulations were, that the Chilians should restore all their captures, and the Peru-Bolivians pay to the Chilians as an indemnity for expenses of the war, one and a half millions of dollars. The Government of Great Britain to guarantee the faithful compliance of the treaty.

General Santa Cruz on the part of the Confederates had ratified this important document, but it had been rejected by the Government of Chili.—Negotiations however were still pending.

The news of the cessation of hostilities on the part of Chili, and the conclusion of this preliminary treaty, had also reached Buenos Ayres through General Herredia, chief of the Argentine forces stationed in the provinces of Tucuman and Salta, and acting against Bolivia; he having been notified by Gen. Brown of the opposing forces. It was not known what course the United Provinces would take in this dilemma; although Gen. Herredia had taken no notice of the affair, and is represented as actively keeping up hostile measures.

The civil war in the Banda Oriental continues without any new prospects with regard to its final result or time of cessation. Several attempts had been made lately by the forces under Rivera to enter the town of Paisander, but without effect. Gen. Oribe, the President of the Republic, was at the head of a considerable force on the south banks of the Rio Negro, while Rivera generally occupies the country north of it.

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In Mount Vernon, by Dudley Fogg, Esq. Mr. Peter Folsom to Miss Eunice Dorman.—By J. Currier, Esq. Mr. John Jacobs to Miss Phebe Bigger.—By Rev. C. Atkins, Mr. Moses J. Gove, of Readfield, to Miss Lucinda Atkins, daughter of the Rev. Charles Atkins.

In Kennebunk-port, Capt. Chales Thompson, to Miss Susan D. Lord.

DIED.

In this town, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Deborah Atkins aged 32. By the death of this amiable woman, for such she truly was, a kind husband has been bereft of an affectionate and confiding wife, and five small children have thus early been deprived of the counsel and care of the best of mothers. May the God of all comfort and grace be to them a peculiar support; and sustain them by that consoling faith which so eminently sustained the deceased in the last moments of her illness. Mrs. Atkins died of consumption.—*Banner.*

In South Berwick, Mr. Robert Warren, aged 39; Mehitable, wife of Mr. John Hubbard of North Berwick, aged 43.

In Kennebunk-port, 20th inst. Mrs. Hannah wife of Mr. Joseph Adams, aged 31.

In Wayne, Col. Nathaniel Fairbanks, a soldier of the Revolution, aged about 85.

In Mount Vernen, March 11th, Mr. Joseph Smith, aged about 56 years.

Fresh Garden Seeds

At Lincoln's Agricultural Seed Store.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally, and to his friends and customers in particular, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of *Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds*, which has been selected with much care from the most experienced Growers of seeds in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York; that many rare and valuable new varieties have been added, which makes his assortment more extensive than can be found in any other seed store in the State, and that he is frequently corresponding with Messrs. Hovey, Boston, Mr. Belden, Connecticut, and Messrs. Princes of Flushing near New York, which enables him to procure at short notice any variety or quantity of seeds which he may not have. They are put up as usual in papers with short printed directions, for their culture and use, marked 6 1-4 cents, and 12 1-2 cents, and packed in boxes containing from \$5 to \$10 worth. 33 1-3 per cent. discount from the marks will be made to those who wish to buy to sell again with the privilege of returning the unsold seeds; and 40 per cent. discount will be made to all those who will pay for the whole amount of seeds received on or before the first day of Sept. next.

All orders by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to.

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March 30, 1838.

33c

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

To whom it may Concern—Notice is hereby given that Abner M. Stinson of Richmond, has assigned to us the subscribers, all his estate, real, personal and mixed, including all demands of every description, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors, by deed of assignment, Executed and delivered the 10th day of March, A. D. 1838.—Said deed of assignment is deposited with Samuel Dinslow, and kept at his dwelling house in Richmond, where any and all the creditors of the said Stinson are hereby notified to call and become parties thereto, according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL DINSLOW, } Assignees.
JAMES W. GRANT, }

Richmond, March 10, 1838.

3w-6-pd.

OXEN AND BULL.

The subscribers have for sale a yoke of working oxen, in prime order, that girth over seven feet. And a bull of the most approved breed, one year old last month, which took the premium at the Cattle Show of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, last fall.

For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. HAINS or JOHN HEWETT.

Hallowell, March 14, 1838.

BEEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, March, 1838.

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POETRY.

From the Pittsburg American Manufacturer.

THE SHEPHERD'S DAUGHTER.

Where the golden hand of morn
Touches light the singing fountain,
There a maiden, lowly born,
Guides her flock along the mountain:
Bashful as the fawn, and fleet,
She invests the world with beauty;
Simple grace, and manners sweet,
Dignify her humble duty.

Sudden light hath wreathed the earth,
Robed the fields and flowers in gladness;
New delights, too deep for mirth;
Gentle griefs too sweet for sadness,
Who this sudden charm hath wrought?
Sent this flow of bright revealings?
Mind that springs with joyous thought!
Heart, that glows with heavenly feelings!

Surely, 'tis some angel strayed,
Not a shepherd's daughter solely,
Who hath earth like heaven arrayed,
In a light and love so holy!
Oh! when stars, like drops of pearl,
Glimmer o'er the singing water;
There I'll woo my mountain girl,
Proudly wed the Shepherd's daughter!

Politics for Farmers.

While we advise farmers to acquaint themselves with political affairs, watch with an argus eye the principles and measures of public men, and discharge the duties of freemen with independence and fidelity; we would, at the same time, entreat them to stand aloof from party state, avoid mingling in wrangling discussions, and above all, refuse spending their time and money in promoting the election of an intriguing office-seeker. There are in all communities artful politicians—men who profess great love for the people, especially farmers and other working men—coil around them like the serpent and endeavor by fawning and flattery, to enlist them into their service; but who, like the famous John Wilkes, the moment their object is accomplished, lose all their affection, and treat them with most sovereign contempt.

These men are found in all parties, and are sometimes mistaken for real patriots. Though their covering is generally too flimsy to conceal their "cloven foot," yet they sometimes disguise it in such a manner as to deceive the most wary; and the only security against imposition is an uncompromising adherence to the doctrine of non-committalism—listen to the flattery of no sycophant—yield to the promises or threats of no leader—enlist unqualifiedly under the banner of no party; but examine the policy and measures of all—attend the polls punctually—vote for the candidate whose views and principles accord with your own—and, in all proceedings in which you are called to take part, act openly honestly, fearlessly.

Farmers should also guard against an itching for petty offices. Most of them require gratuitous services, and such as have small salaries, or perquisites attached to them, but poorly compensate for the expenditure of time and money, and the neglect of business they unavoidably occasion. It is true, these offices are indispensable in the organization of government; and when farmers, in the course of regular rotation, are called upon to fill them, they should cheerfully obey the call—discharge the duties they impose promptly and faithfully; but never consent to a re-election unless some particular interest, or exigency of the public imperiously requires it. With respect to offices of more responsibility, it may be the duty, and sometimes for the interest of farmers to accept them; but even these require a sacrifice of time money, and domestic enjoyment, which their more liberal salaries, but illy requite. As a general rule the farmer who adopts the maxim "the post of honor is the private station" and acts accordingly, is the most successful in his business, the most respectable in society and the most happy in his family.

A farmer in Ellitsville, (Me.) observed that it did not cost him more than 35 cents per bushel to raise his wheat the last season. In his estimate he reckoned nothing for the use of his land, but made up the expense from the seed, at \$2 50 per bushel, and all his labor excepting the threshing, which did not cost more than the value of the straw.

This wheat was raised on ploughed land; some farmers doubtless raised their wheat at less expense on burned ground. Can farmers raise grain at less expense on the western prairies, where they sell it at half the price it brings in Maine?—*Yankee Farmer.*

GARDEN & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.
HOVEY & Co.,
Seedsmen,

No. 9, MERCHANTS' ROW.....BOSTON,

HAVE now on hand and for sale at their Seed Store a large and extensive assortment of GARDEN, FIELD, GRASS & FLOWER SEEDS of the growth of 1837,—at wholesale or retail, warranted of the best quality.

Grass and Field Seeds of every description, viz: Herds Grass, Red Top, Northern and Southern Clover, White Clover, Lucerne, Orchard, Rye and Dew Grass, Millet, &c. &c. Spring and Winter Wheat, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Indian Wheat, Mangold Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Sugar Beet, Honey Locust, White Mulberry, Early and Late Potatoes for seed, Early Dutton, Phinney and other fine and celebrated varieties of Seed Corn, &c. &c.

Vegetable Seeds comprising one of the best assortments to be found in New-England. It would be impossible to enumerate the varieties in an advertisement. Every new and superior kind is annually added to our stock.

Flower Seeds. An assortment exceeding four hundred varieties, embracing all the newest and most rare and choice kinds in cultivation; reared principally by ourselves at our garden near Boston, and warranted true to their names. Among the number are assortments of double German Asters, Lennices, Balsams, &c. &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees: Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. Asparagus and Rhubarb roots of the best kinds. A superb collection of Double DAHLIAS. Greenhouse plants, Hardy flowering Shrubs, Bulbous flower roots, &c. Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Botany. Garden Tools and every thing supplied for the Garden.

Dealers and others furnished on accommodating terms with GARDEN SEEDS by the pound, bushel or ounce; also in BOXES, containing every variety wanted, put up in papers ready for retailing, each kind labelled with the name and particulars of cultivation. A liberal discount made from retail prices.

Having for a long period been engaged in raising seeds and cultivating plants of all kinds, we feel assured that we can supply our customers with articles of genuine quality and true to the kinds ordered. In the selection of Wheat, Corn and other agricultural seeds, we give the greatest attention.

Orders directed to HOVEY & Co., 9, Merchant's Row.....Boston, will meet with immediate attention, and be faithfully executed. HOVEY & Co.

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, JR.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

S. R. FELKER,

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment. Hallowell, Feb'y. 17, 1838

PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his supply of ground Plaster from the Lubec Mills, which will be sold by the cask or bushel. Produce taken in exchange.

The Plaster ground and put up at the Lubec mills has now been 4 years in use, and has been so well tested both in its quality and benefit that the farmer may use it with confidence in its being the cheapest and best dressing they can obtain for their farms.

Also on hand 300 hhds Turke Island and Liverpool Salt; 50 bags Salt; Hhds Porto Rico and Havannah Molasses: 150 quintils Cod & Pollock Fish; 50 bags prime Coffee at 10 cts by the bag; Tea, Sugar, Rice, Tar, Resin, Oil, &c. &c.

Wanted as above, 100 tons English Hay.

A. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 21, 1837.



FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS,

For sale by the Subscriber. The varieties, particularly the Pears and the Plums, were never before so fine,—the assortment so complete.—Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape Vines—a superior assortment of finest kinds; and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry Trees can still be furnished at the customary price, if applied for early. This being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kind—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns; 10,000 Buckthorns—In Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, new and hardy; color fine—it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City is without charge. Address by Mail, Post paid.—Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

51—t.june. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 25, 1838.

BARLEY.

The subscriber has for sale a few hundred bushels of Barley, of good quality for seed.

NATH'L. LOVERING, JR.

Augusta, Feb. 20, 1838.

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BEARD'S PATENT BEE HOUSE.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers of Winthrop, that he is authorized to sell rights in Beard's Patent Bee House for that town.

This improvement has now been thoroughly tested, and found to be eminently successful. The Bees are better accommodated in these hives, than in the common kind. The honey can be taken from them at any time without destroying the bees, and is of the finest and most excellent quality. Bee Houses will be furnished with the rights if wanted.

Call and examine for yourself. E. HOLMES.

Winthrop, March 7, 1838.

The Maine Farmer

IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING

In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than 25 subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, and is convenient of transportation to market, at such price as it is worth in that town.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services, so long as they continue the subscription.

Any paper will be discontinued at the request of a subscriber when all arrearages are paid, and if payment be made to an agent, for two numbers more than have been received.

All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed "to the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Hallowell."